KULAKOV, Yu.N.

New data on the geology of the Ust'-Yenisey Depression.
Inform. biul. NIIGA no.17:53-58 '59 (MIRA 13:11)
(Yenisey Valley--Geology)

KULAKOV, Yu.N.

Principal geomorphological features of the northern part of the West Siberian Lowland. Trudy NIIGA 107 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Siberia, Western--Physical geography)

KULAKOV, Yu.N.; YAKUNIN, M.K.

Using the blasting method for mining without supports in the Prokopievskugol' Trust Mine no.5-6. Ugol' 35 no.9:11-14 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Shakhta No.5-6 tresta Prokop'yevskugol' (Kuzbass) (for Kulakov).
2. Eksperimental'naya gruppa Kuzbasskogo tresta Prokop'yevskugol' (for Yakunin).
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Blasting)

KULAKOV, Yu.N.

Latest tectonic movements in the Taymyr Lowland. Trudy NIIGA 106:234-277 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Taymyr Loland--Geology, Structural)

SOKOLOV, V.I.; KULAKOV, Yu.N.

Use of geological and geomorphological maps of closed regions for oil prospecting. Trudy NIIGA 123:109-116 '61. (NIRA 14:10)

(Siberia—Oil sands)
(Siberia—Surveys—Plotting)

KULAKOV, Yu.N.

Experience in developing the tectonic method of compiling a recent tectonic map of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy NIIGA 130:99-107 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(West Siberian Plain—Geology, Structural—Maps)

KHROL'KOV, V.A.; KULAKOV, Yu.M.

Grinding low-magnetic and nonmagnetic steels. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Ges.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 18 no.4:30-33 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KULAKOV, Yu.N.

Morphostructural analysis as anindispensable element of a reasonable complex of geological prospecting studies in "closed" territories. Sov. geol. 7 no.11:142-144 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KULAKOV, Yu.P., inzh.

Method of approximate estimate of the deformation of trusses in ship hull calculations for local strength. Trudy LIVT no.50: 18-20 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

KULAKOV, Yu.P., tekhnik

Testing of the heating of overhauled electric motors.
Prom. energ. 17 no.11:22-25 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric motors—Testing)

POYZNER, B.S.;KULAKOVA, A.A.

Sources of infection and means of transmission of human trichomoniasis. Akush. gin. no.6:47-50 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Professor for Poyzner. 2. Of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Head -- Prof. B. S. Poyzner), Tomsk Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov.

MOROZOVA, L.N.; DOKUCHAYEVA, Z.Ye.; ZOLIN, G.A.; KULAKOVA, A.A.; NAVRATEL', Z.A.; POSTNIKOVA, Ye.N.; SHOR, M.S. (Moskva)

Effectiveness of prolonged combined antibacterial therapy of pulmonary tuberculosis. Klin.med. 37 no.12:75-82 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz IV glavnogo upravleniya pri ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin).
(TUBERCULOSIS)

RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KLYUCHAREVA, Ye.A.; KULAKOVA, A.A.; LAMBINA, A.G.; MEDVEDEVA, A.S.; NEFEDOV, A.F.; RODIONOVA, T.V.; SAFAROV, R.S.; SEMINA, A.M.; YAKOVLEVA, T.A.

Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of tuberculosis in elderly persons. Trudy TSIU 63:14-19 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

MOROZOVA, L.N.; DOKUCHAYEVA, Z.Ye.; ZOLIN, G.A.; KULAKOVA, A.A.; NAVRATEL', Z.A.; POSTNIKOVA, Ye.N. (Moskva)

Late results of antibacterial treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Klin. med. 40 no.12:32-36 D '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz 1-y i 2-y polikliniki IV Glavnogo upravleniya pri Ministerstve zdravookhraneniya SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin).

KULAKOVA, A.F.

42618. Raspredeleniye Aminoazota V Krovi Pri Vnutrivennykh In"Yektsiyakh Aminokislot. Soobshch. I . Byulleten' Eksperim. Biologii I Meditsiny, 1948, No. 12, S. 438-40.

KULAKOVA, A. F. and PELEVINA, M. V.

"The Influence of Certain Disinfedtant and Chemotherapeutic Compounds on Hydrolytic Enzymes of Bacteria", Voprosy Med. Khimii, Vol. 2, pp 35-46, 1950.

KULAKOVA, A. F.

Methionine and cystine content in blood proteins in normal states and in diffuse hepatic diseases. Ter. arkh. 22 no.5:52-56 Sept-Oct 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Biochemical Laboratory of the Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Prof. A. N. Kryukov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Scientific-Research Institute of First Aid imeni Sklifosovskiy (Director -- B. V. Nifontov).

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SOV/51-8-1-37/40

AUTHORS: Kulakova, A.F. and Rozman, I.M.

TITLE: Temperature Quenching in Certain Organic Scintillators

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 140-142 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: M.D. Galanin (Ref 5) has put forward an explanation of the much lower radioluminescence yield η_α of α-particles, compared with the yield (η_β) obtained by β-ray bombardment ($\eta_\alpha/\eta_\beta \sim 0.1$). Galanin suggested that the radioluminescence yield of α-particles is low because of very strong quenching in the central portions of the α-particle tracks. He ascribed this very strong quenching to very high local temperatures produced by the passage of heavy α-particles. Galanin assumed that outside the central portions of the tracks temperature falls very rapidly and that practically all α-luminescence is produced in the outer portions of the tracks. To check the main premises of Galanin's theory the present authors investigated the temperature dependence of the luminescence yield of dibenzyl and stilbene excited with Ce^{144}-Pr^{144} β-particles and with Po^{210} α-particles. The instrument used is shown schematically in Fig 1. Its main parts were a photomultiplier FEU-29 (1), a source of α- or β-rays (8), a thermocouple (9) and a furnace (10).

Card 1/3

Temperature Quenching in Certain Organic Scintillators

A sample was placed in a container (6). On top of the sample there was an opaque aluminium foil which prevented the light produced by excitation of air above the sample from reaching the photomultiplier. The results obtained (Fig 2) showed that on melting of both crystals there was a sharp fall of both α- and β-luminescence yields. Similar behaviour was earlier reported by Herforth and Kallman (Ref 6) for naphthalene diphenyl and phenanthrene. In the case of stilbene excited with α-particles the luminescence yield fell by a factor of 1000 on melting. In the case of β-excitation the measured luminescence yield after melting was high because of the Cherenkov radiation accompanying β-rays. This shows that the temperature dependence of the luminescence yields of stilbene and dibenzyl agrees with Galanin's theory i.e. that a rise of $\sim 100^{\circ}$C above room temperature may produce an almost complete quenching of luminescence. Moreover the second assumption made by Galanin in his theory, i.e. that the yield falls very sharply (in a very narrow range of temperatures), is also satisfied in the case of stilbene and dibenzyl. The authors point out, however, that Galanin's theory is not universally applicable: many organic substances with low melting point luminesce quite strongly when in

Temperature Quenching in Certain Organic Scintillators

liquid state. This happens in the case of toluene, xylene, styrene, benzene, etc. To illustrate these departures from Galanin's theory the authors show in Fig 3 the results of their measurements on polyvinyl toluene: on melting of this substance there is no sharp fall of the luminescence yield. It follows that the temperature quenching due to local heating in the path of an ionizing particle cannot be the only or the most important cause of dependence of the radioluminescence yield on the specific energy loss of the incident particles. There are 3 figures and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 1 German and 1 translation from English into Russian.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1959

Card 3/3

SVETLOV, A.I., red.-sostavitel'. Prinimali uchastiye: GOLOVANOV, S.I.; GONOROVSKIY, P.A.; DOBRYNIN, M.I.; YERMILOV, Ye.M.; KORNEYEV, S.G.; KULAKOVA, A.K.; KURBATOV, I.A.; LYKOV, V.N.; MARTYNOV, B.F.; MILOSERDOV, S.S.; PESHKOV, V.P.; SOKHRANSKIY, A.V.; SMUROV, A.Ya.; TOPALOV, V.S.; SHAPOVALOV, P.F.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn.red.

[City on the TSna] Gorod na TSne. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Tambov--Guidebooks)

AKHMEROV, A.Kh., kand.biol.nauk; BATENKO, A.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BRUDASTOVA, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVINSKAYA, K.A., kand.biolog. nauk; GORDON, L.M., kand.ekon.nauk; DOROKHOV, S.M., rybovod-biolog; YEROKHINA, L.V., rybovod-biolog; IL'IN, V.M., rybovod-biolog; ISAYEV, A.I., rybovod-biolog; KADZEVICH, G.V., rybovod-biolog; KOMAROVA, I.V., kand.biol.nauk; KRYMOVA, R.V., rybovod-biolog; KULAKOVA, A.M., rybovod-biolog; MAMONTOVA, L.N., kand.biol.nauk; MEYSNER, Ye.V., kand.biol.nauk; MIKHEYEV, P.V., kand.biol.nauk; MUKHINA, R.I., kand.biol.nauk; PAKHOMOV, S.P., kand.biol.nauk; SUKHOVERKHOV, F.M., kand.biol.nauk; SOKOLOVA, Z.P., rybovod-biolog; TSIUNCHIK, R.I., rybovod-biolog; RYZHENKO, M.I., red.; KOSOVA, O.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on pond fish culture] Spravochnik po prudovomu rybovodstvu. Red.kollegiia: A.I.Isaev i dr. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1959. 374 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prudovogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(Fish culture)

KULAKOVA, A.N.

Embryology of Lathyrus vernus. Biul.MOIP Otd.biol.58 no.6:63-70 '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Peas)

DUBININA, M.N.; KULAKOVA, A.P.

Materials on parasites of passerine birds in the Volga Delta.
Paraz.sbor. 19:344-372 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Volga Delta--Parasites)
(Parasites--Passeriformes)

BYKHOVSKAYA-PAVLOVSKAYA, I.Ye.; KULAKOVA, A.P.

New species of trematodes from the European jacksnipe (Lymnocryptes minimus Brünn.) from the Courland Lagoon. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:187-191 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

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S/079/60/030/010/026/030
B001/B066

15810?

AUTHORS: Shpital'nyy, A. S., Kharit, Ya. A., Chernomordik, R. B., and Kulakova, D. G.

TITLE: Formation of Polyamide Resins. XI. Synthesis of Polyamides by Interfacial Polycondensation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3430 - 3434

TEXT: According to the interfacial polycondensation described in Ref.1, polyamides of the nylon type 66 and perlon type are now synthesized from diamines, dicarboxylic acids, or caprolactams, while polyurethans are synthesized from diisocyanates and glycols. Dicarboxylic acid is replaced by its acid chloride, and instead of diisocyanates and glycols it is possible to use the chlorocarbonic acid esters of glycols and diamines (Ref.2). Polymers of high molecular weight are quickly obtained by interfacial polycondensation at a fairly low temperature. As this method had also been used for the synthesis of polyamides, which has been earlier studied by the authors, they checked their theory of the formation

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Formation of Polyamide Resins. XI. Synthesis of Polyamides by Interfacial Polycondensation

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B001/B066

of polyamides through interfacial polycondensation, taking into account the effect of the structure of the initial compound on the reaction carried out. In interfacial polycondensation carboxylic acids are replaced by acid chlorides. It is to be assumed that the substitution of chlorine for the hydroxyl group of the carboxyl and the impossibility of dissociation increases considerably the electrophilic activity of the carbon atom of the carboxyl group. The smooth course of reaction at room temperature can only be explained in this way, while in other cases amidation requires high temperatures. The reaction scheme of amidation through interfacial polycondensation is not assumed to differ from the schemes given. Therefore, amidation is expected to take place according to the given scheme (Refs. 3,5). The various kinds of amidation indicate that the activity of the functional groups influences the reaction rate considerably (Refs. 3 and 4). Consequently, the mechanisms of ordinary amidation do not differ from those of the above-mentioned amidation. The low polyamide yield of interfacial polycondensation can be raised by increasing the number of carbon atoms in the acid chloride, or by replacing a linear component by a cyclic one (in certain cases, viscosity is also increased). The further investigation of the reaction

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84884

Formation of Polyamide Resins. XI. Synthesis of Polyamides by Interfacial Polycondensation

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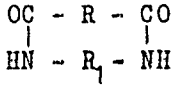
B001/B066

course of the chain components showed that a ring



is formed in addition to the polymer. Thus, low yields of polymers are primarily do to the fact that the reaction takes place in two directions under the formation of linear polymers and low-molecular, cyclic compounds. The structure of the initial components considerably affects the polyamide yield in interfacial polycondensation. The authors mention a paper by B. A. Poray-Koshits. There are 7 references: 4 Soviet, 1 French, 2 US, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut (Leningrad Textile Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1959

Card 3/3

SHPITAL'NYY, A.S., KHARIT, Ya.A, CHERNOMORDIK, R.B., KULAKOVA, D.G.

Characteristics of the preparation of polyamides by means of polycondensation at the interface. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5: 1150-1154 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Polyamides)

SHPITAL'NYY, A.S.; KHARIT, Ya.A.; CHERNOMORDIK, R.B.; KULAKOVA, D.G.

Process of polyamide resin formation. Part 11: Synthesis of polyamides by means of interfacial condensation. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.10:3430-3434 O '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Polyamides)

25395

S/080/61/034/002/016/025
A057/A129

15.8080

AUTHORS: Shpital'nyy, A.S., Shpital'nyy, M.A., Kulakova, D.G., Kharit, Ya.A., Sorokin, A.Ya.

TITLE: On conditions effecting the yield, viscosity and other properties of polyamides in synthesis by the method of phase interface polycondensation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, v 34, no 2, 1961, 408-412

TEXT: The present paper is the 12th communication of the series "On the process of polyamide resin formation". The discussion concerning conditions for increasing yield and viscosity of polyamides obtained by phase interface polycondensation is continued and data are presented on the use of this method for syntheses of modified polyamides. The present investigations were important, since only polyamides with sufficient high molecular weights and good yield are of interest. In previous works

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On conditions effecting the yield, ...

(Ref 3: ZhPKh, 33, 1150 (1960)) the present authors observed that the structure of the initial monomers is of particular importance for the viscosity and yield of the obtained polyamides. This was confirmed by the present experiments. It can be seen from results presented in Table 1 that the effect of concentration of initial monomers or of mixing of the components is very low, while substitution of adipylchloride by sebacylchloride sharply increases viscosity and yield of the polymer. This effect can be explained by hypotheses concerning phase interface polycondensation developed by P.W. Morgan (Ref 4: SPEJ, 15, 485 (1959)), i.e., by the diffusion of diamine from the aqueous into the organic phase where polycondensation occurs. Sebacylchloride, containing a longer molecular chain, is more hydrophobic than adipylchloride. Thus the latter diffuses much more quickly from organic into aqueous phase emerging from the reaction zone, which decreases yield and viscosity of the polyamide. Hence phase interface polycondensation using adipylchloride hardly seems reasonable. Experimental results in Table 1 demonstrate also the favorable substitution of hexamethylene diamine by piperazine. In the previous work (Ref 3) formation of a cyclic diamide in polycondensation of adipylchloride and

On conditions effecting the yield, ...

hexamethylenediamine was observed. Accordingly, in the present experiments a cyclic diamide (melting point 225°-226°C) was isolated from the polycondensation product of sebacylchloride and hexamethylenediamine. By co-polycondensation of caprolactam and salt AT (AG) products can be obtained which are soluble in alcohol solutions and have low melting points. In the present investigations a corresponding copolymer was obtained by phase interface polycondensation. It was observed that the properties of modified polyamides depend not only on the structure of the initial monomers, but also on other factors, particularly on the degree of destruction of structure regularities in the polyamide. In order to increase the effectiveness in decrease of the structure regularity of the copolymer, the present authors substituted caprolactam by polyamide caprone in phase interface polycondensation with hexamethylenediamine and obtained polyamides completely soluble in hot alcohol solutions. Polycondensation without mixing was carried out in the present experiments by the removal of the film formed in the phase interface of the aqueous solution containing diamine and alkali and the benzene solution containing the chloroanhydride of dicarboxylic acid. The cyclic diamide was isolated by a method

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On conditions effecting the yield, ...

described previously (Ref 3). Diffusion rate of the chloroanhydride was determined (cooperation of M.P. Vasil'yev and V.D. Shakhanov) by measuring the chlorine content in the aqueous phase. Polycondensation of hexamethylenediamine (I) and caprolactam (II) was carried out (cooperation A.V. Budylov) by heating 11.3 g (II) and 23.3 g (I) at 265°-270°C for 8 hrs in a sealed ampoule. Then the excess (I) was distilled off, 1.2 g of the residue was diluted in 25 ml H_2O and 0.78 g NaOH was added. On the other hand 0.3 g adipylchloride (III) was dissolved in 25 ml benzene. By mixing the two solutions the polymer is precipitated with a 55.7% yield, having a melting point of 210°-215°C. The polyamide from (I) and caprone (IV) fiber was obtained by heating 2.26 g (IV) and 2.32 g (I) in a sealed ampoule at 265°C for 9 hrs. After that the excess (I) was distilled off. The following characteristics are given for the polymer obtained with (III): viscosity of the 0.5% solution in tricresol η = 0.875, melting point 160°C, readily soluble in 90% ethanol. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1960

Card 4/6

MOLIN, Yu.N.; KULAKOVA, G.I.; PLATONOV, V. Ye.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of polyfluorochlorobenzene fluorine. Zhur. strukt. Khim. 5 no.5:781-783 S-O '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MOLIN, Yu.N.; PETROV, A.K.; KULAKOVA, G.I.; YAKOBSON, G.G.

Analysis of polyfluorochlorobenzene mixtures by the methods of nuclear magnetic resonance and infrared spectroscopy. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.3:396-397 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya i Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

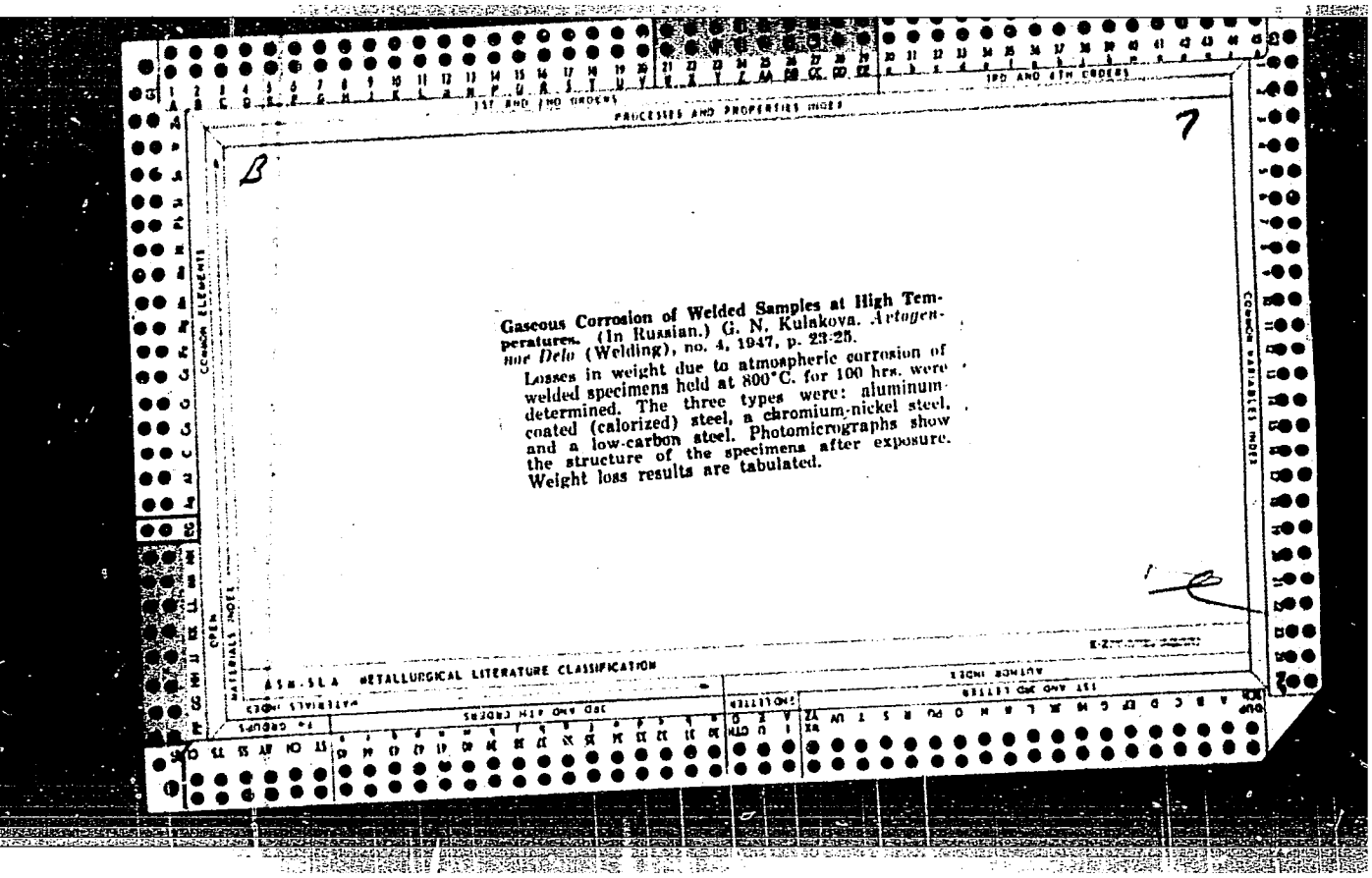
KULAKOVA, G.K.

LEITFADEN Fur Das Anloten Von Hartmetallplattchen Auf Schneidewerkzeuge. Halle (Saale) Marhold, 1954.

60 p. Diagrs., Tables.

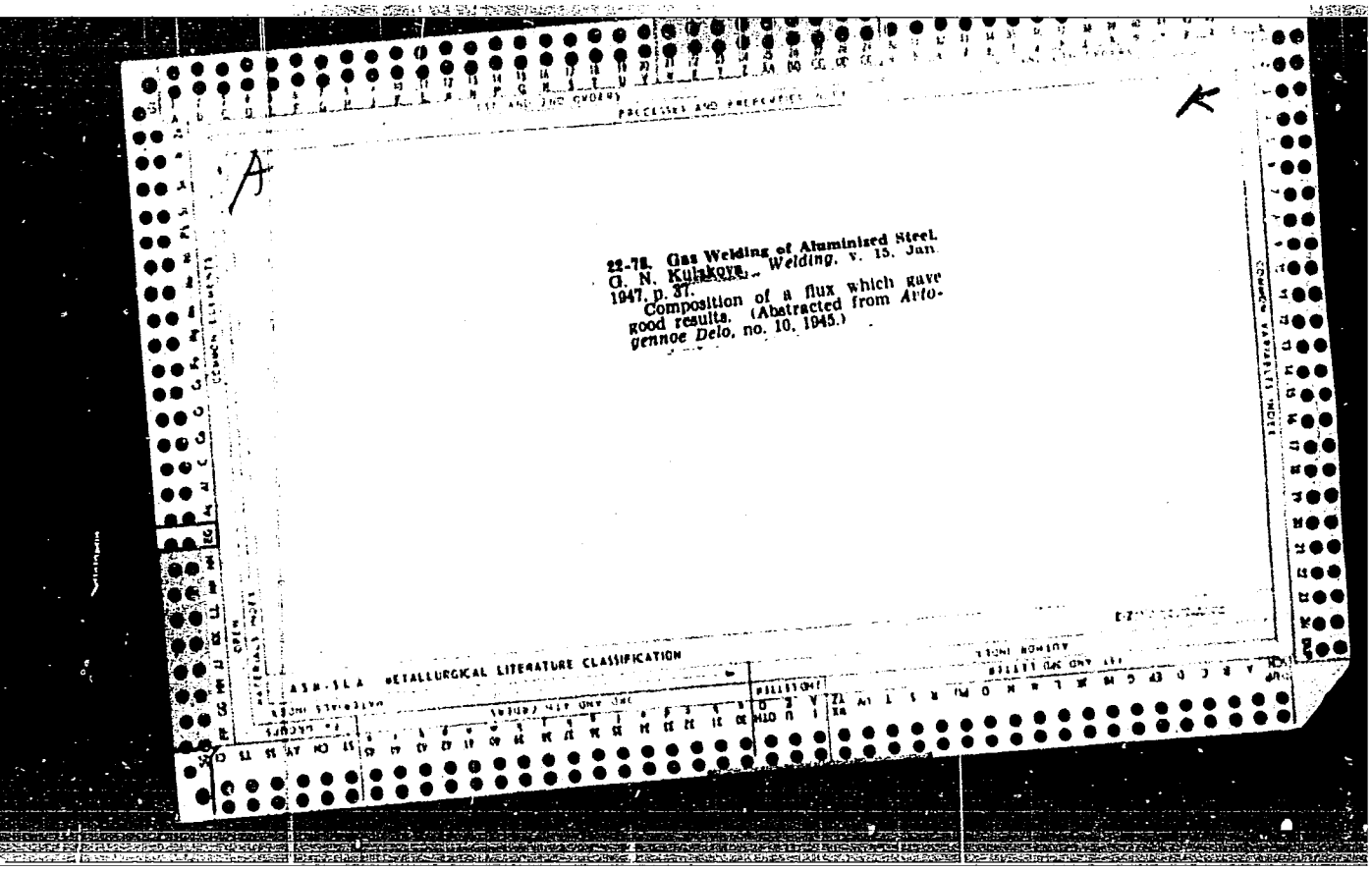
Translation Form The Russian: "Pamyatka Po Napayke Plastinok iz Tvyerdikh Splavov Na Rezhushchiy Instrument", Moscow, 1952.

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. 59.



Gaseous Corrosion of Welded Samples at High Temperatures. (In Russian.) G. N. Kulakova. *Avtogennoe Delo* (Welding), no. 4, 1947, p. 23-25.

Losses in weight due to atmospheric corrosion of welded specimens held at 800°C. for 100 hrs. were determined. The three types were: aluminum-coated (calorized) steel, a chromium-nickel steel, and a low-carbon steel. Photomicrographs show the structure of the specimens after exposure. Weight loss results are tabulated.



22-78. Gas Welding of Aluminised Steel. G. N. Kuliakov. *Welding*, v. 15, Jan. 1947, p. 37.
Composition of a flux which gave good results. (Abstracted from *Avtogennoe Delo*, no. 10, 1945.)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KULAKOVA, G.N.

Guide on fusing layers of hard alloys into a cutting tool. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mas inostroit. lit-ry Ukr. otd-nie 1952 51 p. (54-18365)

TS227.48

KULAKOVA, G.N.

[Soldering hard alloys to the teeth of cutting machines and coal combines] Paika tverdykh splavov k zubkam vrubovykh mashin i ugol'nykh kombainov. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 54 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Coal mining machinery) (Solder and soldering)

KULAKOVA, G.N.

135-4-8/15

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding

AUTHORS: German, S.I., Engineer, and Kulakova, G.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Investigation of Joints Made Semi-Automatically in Carbon Dioxide. (Issledovaniye svarnykh soyedineniy, vypolnennykh poluavtomaticheskoy svarkoy v srede uglekislogo gaza).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 4, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation has been carried out by welding low-carbon steel "CT.3 " of 12-20 mm thickness in a carbon dioxide shield. This steel grade is used in such thicknesses for welded turbine parts.

Welding was performed on the semi-automatic welding machine "ПШ-54" adapted for welding in carbon dioxide in accordance with "ЦНИИТМАШ" drawings, with silicomanganese welding rod "10ГС", under two different welding conditions: 1) 360a, 32v, wire feed 215 m/hr, wire diameter 2 mm; and 2) 440a, 34v, wire feed 363 m/hr, wire diameter 2 mm.

Card 1/2 The resulting weld metal was investigated before and after

TITLE: Investigation of Joints Made Semi-Automatically in Carbon Dioxide. (Issledovaniye svarnykh soyedineniy, vypolnennykh poluavtomaticheskoy svarkoy v srede uglekislogo gaza).

heat treatment and found highly sound. The impact resistance was particularly high. The productivity of the method is high (7-8 kg molten metal per hour), and it is applicable for vertical joints.

The authors stress the necessity to improve welding equipment for welding in carbon dioxide, and in particular to reduce the weight of the electrode holder.

The article contains 2 tables and 4 photographs (macro- and micro-structure).

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni Kirova (Khar'khov Turbine Plant imeni Kirov) and Khar'kovskiy gornyy institute (Khar'kov Mining Institute).

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KULAKOVA, G.N.

Welding of low-alloy silicon-manganese steel. Sbor.nauch.trud. KHGI 5:349-355 '58. (MIRA 14:4)
(Manganese steel--Welding)

GERMAN, Samuil Iosifovich; KULAKOVA, Galina Nikitichna; KARDASH, G.I., red.; SHEVCHENKO, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Welding in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide] Svarka v srede uglekislogo gaza. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo 1963. 135 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Electric welding) (Protective atmospheres)

KULAKOVA, I.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Significance and comparative evaluation of the thrombocytar indicator and the osmotic capacity of resistance of erythrocytes in the complex diagnosis of stomach cancer and sarcoma of different localization." Kishinev, 1959, 16 pp (Min of Health MSSR. Kishinev State Med Inst. Chair of Propedeutic Therapy)
250 copies (KL, 28-59, 131)

KULAKOVA, I.A.

Significance and comparative evaluation of some hematologic indexes in the diagnosis of stomach cancer. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.3:28-32 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - dotsent A.A. Korovin) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH--CANCER) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

KULAKOVA, I.A.

Changes in the quantity of thrombocytes, the thrombocytic formula and the osmotic resistance of erythrocytes in chronic subacid and anacid forms of gastritis. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.5:33-38 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. dotsent A.A.Korovin) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BLOOD PLATELETS) (ERYTHROCYTES)
(STOMACH--INFLAMMATION)

SHASHKINA, A.V.; KULAKOVA, I.I. (Moskva)

Reduction and electrolytic reduction of organic substances on a Pd electrode. Part 1: Reduction and electrolytic reduction of acrolein. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:793-802 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Acrolein) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

KULAKOVA, I.I.; SHASHKINA, A.V.

Reduction and electroreduction of organic compounds on a Pd electrode. Part 2: Reduction and electroreduction of allylcarbinol. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.5:1031-1039 My '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Butenol) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

KULAKOVA, I.I.; SHASHKINA, A.V.

Reduction and electroreduction of organic compounds of the Pd electrode. Part 3: Reduction and electrolytic reduction of methacrylic acid. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.6:1198-1207 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Methacrylic acid) (Electrochemistry)

SHASHKINA, A.V.; KULAKOVA, I.I. (Moskva)

Determining the degree of adsorption of an organic component in the liquid phase. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.8:1846-1852 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii, laboratoriya kinetiki i kataliza.

(Adsorption)

SHASHKINA, A.V.; KULAKOVA, I.I.

Electroreduction of vinyl acetate on a Pd-electrode. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.3:398-406 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Vinyl acetate)
(Reduction, Electrolytic)

KULAKOVA, I.I.; SHASHKINA, A.V.

Mechanism of the reduction and electrolytic reduction of acrylic acid on a Pd electrode. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2: Khim. 17 no.2:36-39 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Acrylic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)
(Electrodes, Palladium)

KULAKOVA, I. I.; SHASHKINA, A. V.

Electroreduction of methyl acrylate on a Pd-electrode. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 16 [i.e.17], no.6:43-47 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Acrylic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

KULAKOVA, I.I.; SHASHKINA, A.V.

Effect of the subsequent poisoning of Pd-electrode by mercury, arsenic, and cyano ions on the electroreduction of methyl acrylate. Report No.2. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.1:23-26 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Electrodes, Palladium) (Acrylic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

L 18316-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/ESD-3 Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
RM/WW/RH
ACCESSION NR: AP3004969 S/0076/63/037/008/1718/1725 19
78

AUTHORS: Shashkina, A. V.; Kulakova, I. I.

TITLE: Reduction and electroreduction of organic compounds on a Pd-electrode.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz. khimii, v. 37, no. 8, 1963, 1718-1725

TOPIC TAGS: reduction of compound, electroreduction of compound, Pd-electrode, Pd, H sub 2, Hg, As, nitromethane, nitrobenzene, dimethylacetylene, nitro compound

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the rate and mechanism of reduction and electroreduction of nitromethane, nitrobenzene, dimethylacetylene alcohol, primary and secondary allyl alcohols, acrylic and methacrylic acids, acrolein, methyl acrylate and binylacetate, using a Pd-electrode in acid or alkaline media. Method of investigation was previously described by Kulakova (Dissertation, MGU, M., 1962). Reduction was studied by introducing 0.2-0.3 ml of substance into half-cell with Pd-electrode saturated with

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L 18316-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004969

hydrogen, and electroreduction by introducing substance at potentials of 0.5-0.6 V. Kulakova in her dissertation and in conjunction with Shashkina (Zhurn. fiz. khimii, 35, 1961, 793) showed that poisoning of electrode surface with Hg, As and cyanic ions affects hydrogen adsorption in different degrees. This finding was used to determine the mechanism of reduction. Results of study indicate that reduction of acids and alcohols proceeds by way of adsorbed hydrogen, and velocity of hydrogen diffusion controls the rate of process. Nitro-compounds form an intermediate product with high absorption energy which is reduced by electronic as well as hydrogen mechanism. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov60 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 18317-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/ESD-3 Ps-4/Pc-4/
Pr-4 RM/WW/RH
ACCESSION NR: AP3004070 S/0076/63/037/008/1726/1732 77
76

AUTHORS: Kulakova, I. I.; Shashkina, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of functional groups upon the electroreduction of unsaturated organic compounds on a Pd-electrode

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz. khimii, v. 37, no. 8, 1963, 1726-1732

TOPIC TAGS: reduction of double bond, Pd-electrode, electroreduction, unsaturated organic compound, allyl alcohol, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, methylacrylate, vinylacetate, allyl chloride, Hg, As

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the electroreduction of compounds with double bonds, the effect of functional groups, and electrode poisoning upon the rate of the process. Primary and secondary allyl alcohols, acrylic and methacrylic acids, methylacrylate, vinylacetate, and allyl chloride were tried in 0.1 N H_2SO_4 and 0.1 N KOH using a Pd-electrode. Effect of poisoning of electrode with Hg and As in acid and with CN^- in alkaline media was investigated. Results of investigation show that presence of chlorine inhibits the reactions.

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L 18317-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004970

Presence of methyl groups lowers the reaction rate. Poisoning of electrode reveals that reduction of double bonds proceeds by electronic and hydrogen mechanisms in acid and alkaline media and effect of poisoning and functional groups upon the process depends upon manner in which the poisons or functional groups affect one or the other mechanism of reduction. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov60 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SHASHKINA, A.V.; KULAKOVA, I.I.

Effect of mercury, arsenic, and cyan ions on the properties of Pd electrode Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.9:1966-1972 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, khimicheskiy fakul'tet.

KHEYFETS, M.A.; ZAKORDONETS, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: PENKRATOVA, M.M.; CHEMODUROVA, O.P.; KULAKOVA, I.I.

Inequality of accumulation media for various types of Salmonella. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:107-113 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo opornogo punkta Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti i TSentral'noy laboratorii Leningradskogo myasnogo kombinata.

RUDENKO, A.P.; KULAKOVA, I.I.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik

Role of alkali metal hydroxides and carbonates in the oxidizing dissolution of diamond. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.5:1169-1172 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KULAKOVA, I.N., zaveduyushchiy (Karaganda); ORDA, A.I., glavnyy vrach.

Electroreaction of erythrocyte sedimentation. Klin.med. 31 no.8:79-80 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Patogistologicheskaya laboratoriya Karagandinskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera. (Blood--Sedimentation)

KULAKOVA, L.A.; KORENCHEVSKIY, K.I.; OL'SHEVSKAYA, N.S.; FARBER, A.M.; POPOVA, M.V.; BREZHNEVA, Z.A.; MASSAROVA, E.A., red.; BYKOVA, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Archangel Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Arkhangel'skoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. [Arkhangel'sk] Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 146 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Archangel (Province). Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for Kulakova, Korenchevskiy, Ol'shevskaya, Farber, Popova, Breznneva). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for Massarova)
(Archangel Province--Statistics)

KULAKOVA, LYUBOV IVANOVNA

KULAKOVA, Lyubov' Ivanovna

KULAKOVA, Lyubov' Ivanovna (Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst), Academic Degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences, based on her defense, 13 May 1955, in the Council of the Inst of World Literature imeni Gor'kiy, Acad Sci USSR, of her dissertation entitled: "Radishchev and problems of creative art in in Russian literature of the 18th century" (from the history of Russian esthetic thought). For the Academic Title of Doctor ofSciences.

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva, Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No 19, 24 Sept. 1955, Decision of Higher Certification Commission Concerning Academic Degrees and Titles.

5(3) SOV/79-29-9-55/76

AUTHORS: Grekov, A. P., Kulakova, L. N., Shvayka, O. P.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Organic Scintillators. IV. Synthesis of Para-substituted 2,5-Diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3054-3058 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate systematically the relation between the scintillating properties and the structure of the oxadiazole derivatives the authors synthesized the following hitherto unknown derivatives of 2,5-diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole with different functional substituents which are in the para-position of one of the phenyl cycles:

R; R = NO_2, NH_2, $NHCOCH_3$, OH, OCH_3, $OCOCH_3$, Cl, Br, J.

The synthesis of such compounds usually takes place according to the general scheme (I) for the compounds of this type; in the case of the oxadiazole derivatives, however, in which the

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Investigations in the Field of Organic Scintillators. IV. Synthesis of Para-substituted 2,5-Diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole

functional groups (like the amino and the oxy group) may react by themselves with the reagents to be used, it cannot be employed. Therefore, in such cases, scheme (2) hitherto not applied for the synthesis of similar compounds was used. In this scheme (2) the stage of the reduction of the nitro group to the amino group and their substitution by other functional substituents is of interest. Since, as had been found earlier, the oxadiazole ring is sensitive to the action of aqueous mineral acid and alkali solution and, especially at high temperatures, decomposes first into the corresponding hydrazide and then into the hydrazine and aromatic acids, it was not possible to obtain in sufficient yield 2-phenyl-5-(4-aminophenyl)-1,3,4 oxadiazole by the reduction of the corresponding oxadiazole derivative in acid and alkaline medium. Only phenyl hydrazine used as reducing agent produced good yields. The amino group which is in para-position in the 2,5-diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole is very reactive, and thus permitted the synthesis of many derivatives of 1,3,4-oxadiazole important with respect to scintillation. 9 hitherto unknown p-substituted

SOV/79-29-9-55/76

Investigations in the Field of Organic Scintillators. IV. Synthesis of Para-substituted 2,5-Diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole

2,5-diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles have been synthesized so far. There are 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy filial Instituta reaktivov (Khar'kov Branch of the Institute of Reagents)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1958

Card 3/3

KULAKOVA, L. S.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1

Authors : Solov'ev, V. F. and Kulakova, L. S.

Title : Under-water mud volcano, "Banka mud, volcano" in the Caspian Sea.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 95, 6, 1293 - 1296, 21 Apr 54

Abstract : The article tells about the Ogurchinskiy island and underwater mud pots located in the southeastern part of the Caspian Sea. The mud pots are active volcanos. They erupt hydrocarbonic gases every 15 - 20 minutes, the eruptions usually last 15 minutes. A mud pot called "Banka mud (gryazevoy) volcano", besides hydsocarbonic gases, erupts yellowish mud and pebbles permeating the air with a petroleum odor. The article contains a table which gives the chemical contents of pebbles erupted by the "Banka mud volcano".

Institution : Inst. of Geolog. Scs. of the Acad. of Scs of the USSR.

Submitted : 15 Feb 54

KULAKOVA, L.S.

USSR/Geology - Volcanoes

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 24/35

Authors : Kulakova, L. S., and Rikhter, V. G.

Title : Submarine mud-volcano in the Caspian Sea

Periodical : Priroda 44/2, 113 - 114, Feb 1955

Abstract : The discovery of mud volcanoes in the Caspian Sea is related. These sometimes form islands, some of which disappear under the action of currents and waves. Soundings also reveal banks from such volcanoes, which do not reach the surface of the water. Figures are given of depths and dimensions. The pattern of the location of these areas of volcanic action is explained. Two USSR references (1931 - 1952). Map; diagrams.

Institution : The Acad. of Sc. of the USSR, Institute of Geological Sciences

Submitted : .....

KULAKOVA, L.S.

SOV-26-58-8-14/51

AUTHORS: Solov'yev, V.F., Kulakova, L.S., Agapova, G.V.

TITLE: Mountain Ranges on the Bottom of the South Caspian Sea (Gornyye khrebty na dneyuzhnogo Kaspiya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 8, pp 80-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the last few years soundings in the Caspian Sea have shown that the existing conception of the Southern Caspian Sea Basin as a flat bowl is not correct. The measurements were made by the expedition ships "Professor Soldatov", "Morskoy Geolog" (Sea Geologist), and by the hydrography ship "Sekstan". A profile has been worked out with a horizontal scale of 1 : 200,000 and a vertical scale of 1 : 100. In Figures 1 and 2, two typical profiles of the area are shown. The morphology of the continental shelf is very pronounced. Its average depth in the west is 75 m, in the east 110 m. A series of mountain ranges on the bottom of the sea has been detected alternating with depressions. In the west there are 4 ranges attaining altitudes of 200 - 500 m above the bottom. In the east there is 1 range with ridges of 250 - 400 m above the bottom. The eastern part of the South Caspian Sea is sinking in comparison to the western part. The

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Mountain Ranges on the Bottom of the South Caspian Sea

central part of the area is sinking in comparison with the northern section of the Apsheron treshold and the southern section of the Elburs ridge.
There is 1 map and 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Kompleksnaya yuzhnaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR (Complex Southern Geological Expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences)

1. Caspian Sea 2. Geology—Caspian Sea

Card 2/2

3(8) SOV/20-124-2-47/71

AUTHOR: Kulakova, L. S.

TITLE: On the Mineral Composition of Recent Sediments on the East Coast of the Southern Caspian Sea (O mineral'nom sostave sovremennykh osadkov vostochnogo poberezh'ya Yuzhnogo Kaspiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 406 - 409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After having given a survey of publications (Refs 1,4,7) on the division of the area mentioned in the title, the author describes the results obtained by the Morskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya (Marine Geological Expedition) and of the Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences AS USSR) (1951-1953) of an investigation carried out to a depth of 70 m (Fig 1). The mineralogical analysis was carried out by researchers of the Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut (Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute) G. Yu. Romanova and G. I. Osmanova according to the methods of the same institute. The results are shown in figure 2. From the 6 drafts map reproduced the content of amphibole, pyroxene, epidote, and zoisite, zirconium, magnetite and ilmenite as

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well as pyrite, barite, and celestine can be seen. On the basis of these investigations the author arrived at the following conclusions:1) abrasion of the coasts and the supply of eolian material are the main sources for the terrigeneous supply of recent sediments. The Recent sediments contain a mineral complex which is a typical feature of Kuba-Dag and the magmatic rock of the core of the Krasnovodsk structure. Thus abrasion from the Kuba-Dag takes place down to the South still in our time. 2) Additional mineral components are carried into the sediment from the mud volcanos of the shoals Livanov , Gubkin , Zhdanov , and Gryaznyy. The exposures of parent rock on the bottom of the sea also exercise influence to a certain extent. 3) Besides the abrasion of the coasts and the eolian supply of material from the deserts of Central Asia, as well as of volcanic material a supply of material from the South, from the Iranian mountain chains is also possible.

On the Mineral Composition of Recent Sediments on the East Coast of the Southern Caspian Sea SOV/20-124-2-47/71

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanography, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 21, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1957

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Solov'yev, V. F., Kulakova, L. S., Agapova, G. V.

SOV/20-129-5-46/64

TITLE: Recent Data on the Tectonic Structure of the Bottom of the South Caspian Sea

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 5, pp 1126-1129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deeper places of the southern Caspian Sea have hitherto been insufficiently investigated. In the course of past 2 or 3 years profiles of the bottom relief (Fig 2) as well as a bathymetric and tectonic scheme (Fig 3) could be constructed by means of self-writing sonic altimeters in these places. Thereby an extremely complicated structure of the bottom and new hitherto completely unknown data were detected. Table 1 characterizes the relief of the shelf and of the slope. V. L. Pisachenko took part in the work. (1) The shelf breadth differs from the shelf-ice belt at the western- and at the eastern shore. The shelf-ice belt is in the west close to the shore, the distance is approximately 43 km; in the east approximately 130 km. (2) The depth of the shelf-ice belt fluctuates between 23 and 158 m. In the west it is lower (85 m);

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in the east greater (121 m). The reason for this difference is a more intensive sinking of the eastern part. (3) The lowest depth of the shelf-ice belt corresponds to the anticlinal elevations of the sea bottom, the greatest depth to the synclinal depressions. The depth of the course of the shelf-ice belt may to a certain extent serve as a criterion of the recent tectonic movements (Ref 11). (4) The depth of the shelf-ice belt decreases in the direction of the Apsheron rise and the El'burs mountains and increases in the central part of the southern Caspian Sea. This proves that the two first mentioned regions are more intensively elevated than the middle part of the southern Caspian Sea. On the bottom of the southern part an entire system of submeridionally proceeding 400-500 m high subaqueous mountain chains was discovered. Figures 1 and 2 show that the relief and thus the tectonic structure of the western and eastern part of the southern Caspian Sea differ sharply. This proves a different geological character of these two parts. In the west there are narrow, extended, and so to speak compact elevations and depressions; in the east there are undisturbed, not steep,

and blurred relief forms. All relief forms are very weakly marked on the shelf. Shelf is nothing else than an abrasion-accumulative plain of intracontinental waters. The sedimentation is most intensive here and levels the relief. The authors present the following total picture of the bottom: the structures of the anticlinorium of the Apsheron archipelago in the west and the structures of the tectonic main line of the Pribalkhanskaya depression in the east collide approximately in the central part of the Apsheron rise. A series of tectonic lines on the mainland as well as in the coastal zone of the sea branch off from the two mentioned structures. Toward the south their direction becomes more and more submeridional. Since no data are available on the southernmost part of the Caspian Sea the authors assume a possible addition of the mentioned structures to the system of the El'burs (2 variants). They thank A. L. Yanshin, Academician, for valuable comments on their work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 12 Soviet references.

Recent Data on the Tectonic Structure of the Bottom of the South Caspian Sea SOV/20-129-5-46/64

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Mining of Mineral Fuels of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 13, 1959, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1959

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5331

International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960.

Morskaya geologiya (Marine Geology) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 205 p. 2,500 copies printed. (Series: Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 10)

Editorial Board: P. L. Bezrukov, Resp. Ed.; A. V. Zhivago, V. P. Zenkovich and G. B. Udintsev; Ed. of Publishing House: V. S. Sheynman; Tech. Ed.: V. Karpov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists and oceanographers.

COVERAGE: The book contains 18 articles representing the reports given by Soviet geologists at the 21st International Geological Congress. Individual articles deal with the bottom topography, sedimentation, and tectonics of oceans (Western Pacific and Southern Indian), as well as the geomorphology and tectonics of the Black and Caspian Seas and Soviet sectors of the Baltic. An English résumé accompanies each article. No personalities

Card 2/5

SOLOV'YEV, V.F.; KULAKOVA, L.S.; AGAPOVA, G.V.

Modern tectonic structure of the bottom of the southern Caspian Sea. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.4:7-15 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Caspian Sea--Submarine geology)

KLENOVA, Mariya Vasil'yevna; SOLOV'YEV, Vladimir Filippovich; ALEKSINA, Iya Aleksandrovna; VIKHRENKO, Nina Makarovna; KULAKOVA, Lidiya Sergeyevna; MAYEV, Yegor Georgiyevich; RIKHTER, Vladislav Gavrilovich; SKORNYAKOVA, Nadezhda Sergeyevna; ZENKOVICH, V.P., otv. red.; LEONT'YEV, O.K., red. izd-va; IADYCHUK, L.P., red. izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the subsurface slope of the Caspian Sea]Geologicheskoe stroenie podvodnogo sklona Kaspiiskogo moria. [By] M.V.Klenova i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 636 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Caspian Sea--Geology)
(Caspian Depression--Geology)

Kulakova, M. A.

NUSINOV, G.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRUSHTEYN, M.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KULAKOVA, M.A., inzh.

Underground gasification of coal according to the system of preliminary heat treatment of the seam and reversible gasification. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.3:16-21 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Coal gasification, Underground)

AUTHOR: KULAKOVA, M.A.

ERUSHTEYN, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULAKOVA, M.A., inzh.

Tentative findings on the gasification process using steam-oxygen-air blast in the experimental section of the Podmoskovnaya "Podzemgaz" Station. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:7-11 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Podzemgaz.
(Coal gasification, Underground)

BRUSHTEYN, N.Z., kand. tekhn.nauk; KULAKOVA, M.A.; LEVANEVSKIY, V.S.; NUSINOV, G.O., kand. tekhn.nauk; PITIN, R.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; FARBEROV, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk.

First experiments in the hydraulic fracturing of coal seams at the Moscow Basin "Podzemgaz" Station. Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.4:19-24 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Podzemgaz i Institut goryuchikg iskopayemykh im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR.
(Moscow Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)
(Hydraulic mining)

NUSINOV, G.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRUSHTEYN, N.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KULAKOVA, M.A., inzh.

Laboratory investigation of the combustion zone drifting and coal gasification processes in crack channels. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:3-6 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Podzemgaz.
(Coal gasification, Underground)

MUSINOV, G.O., doktor tekhn. nauk; BRUNSHTEYN, N.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULAKOVA, M.A.; DOTSENKO, P.N.

Underground gasification in flooded areas of a coal seam. Nauch. trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.9:3-7 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya gazifikatsii burykh ugley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley.

KULAKOVA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Interface in a steam-liquid mixture with steam at supercritical parameters. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 4 no.4:86-92 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina. Predstavlena nauchnym seminarom fakul'teta promteploenergetiki.
(Water) (Steam)

KULAKOVA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Transition from a gaseous state to a liquid at supercritical parameters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.2:92-96 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Gases—Thermodynamic properties)

KARABANOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONOVALOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULAKOVA, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMEIN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of the book "Collection of problems in engineering thermodynamics". Edited by [prof.] M.P. Vukalovich. Reviewed by Yu. F. Karabanov, V.I. Konovalov, M.I. Kulakova, V.M. Semein. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ 7 no.9:114-115 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.

GANDEL'SMAN, B.I.,dotsent; SVISTOVA, A.V.; KULAKOVA, M.K. (Moskva)

Deficiencies in the control of dysentery. Sov. zdrav. 14 no.6:22-26 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control, in Russia)

S/113/63/000/002/003/003
A004/A127

AUTHOR: Kulakova, M.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Transition from gas to liquid at supercritical parameters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, no. 2, 1963, 92 - 96

TEXT: The author carried out an analysis of the thermodynamic magnitudes of various substances, e.g. water, ethyl alcohol, ammonia and carbonic acid, which proved that the maxima of the coefficient of thermal expansion coincide with the extension of the saturation curve. According to test data, the curve of maximum thermal capacity values c_p vs. pressure for water and ethyl alcohol coincides with the extension of the saturation curve. The thermal capacity c_p of ammonia and carbonic acid has to be determined yet, and it can be expected that also for those substances the curve of maximum values c_p coincides with the extension of the saturation curve. The curve corresponding to the maximum values of thermal capacity c_p in regard to isobars and to the maximum coefficient of thermal expansion

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Transition from gas to liquid ... S/143/63/000/002/003/003
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$\frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p$ can be taken as the interface between liquid and gas. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina (Ivanovo Power Engineering Institute im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1962

Card 2/2

KULAKOVA, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning A.M. Itskovich's book "Engineering thermodynamics."
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.5:125-126 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Thermodynamics)

KOZLOVA, N.A.; KULAKOVA, M.N.

Effectiveness of the serum prophylaxis of epidemic hepatitis. Vop. virus. 7 no. 5:614-615 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni L.Pastera i Leningradskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

KULAKOVA, M.N.

AUTHORS: Belonovskaya, G. P., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Vasyutina, Zh. D., Kulakova, M. N. 62-1-5/29

of Behaviour of a System Containing [illegible] Hydroperoxide (Ob osobennostyakh v. O mekhanizme deystviya sistemy, soderzhashchey etilendiamin i gidroperekisi).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 24-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Those oxidation-reduction systems consisting of polyethylene-polyamines, hydrogenperoxides, and salts of iron are very important among the numerous redox systems used at present for the starting of the emulsion process of polymerization. In this paper -as in some former ones- the authors emphasize that this system is effective only in presence of salts of iron, and that their rôle consists of the formation of free radicals. The authors investigate 2 schemes of the function of polyamine systems (references 6,7 and references 6,8). The first presupposes the effect of the concentration of amine and the salts of iron. In the case of the second, however, it

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Redox-Systems for the Starting of Radical Processes. Report 8: 62-1-5/29
On the Mechanism of Behaviour of a System Containing Ethylene Diamine and Hydroperoxide

was assumed that the introduction of polymerization is connected with the immediate interaction between amine and hydrogen peroxide in the presence of bivalent iron. The kinetics of the interaction between ethylene diamine and the hydrogen peroxide of isopropylene-benzene was investigated in the aqueous- and hydrocarbon medium in the presence of various quantities of iron salts. Here the lacking of a direct binding between the kinetics of the decomposition of the hydrogen peroxide and the kinetics of polymerization was found. Furthermore it was found that the introduction of the polymerization is not immediately connected with ox.-red. reactions. The entire process occurs only after the complete decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Finally also the structure of the products produced by the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide was investigated in detail. There are 12 figures, 3 tables, and 18 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AS USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1956

1. Ethylene diamine-Oxidation-reduction reactions
2. Hydroperoxide-Oxidation-reduction reactions 3. Polymerization

SOV/79-29-2-45/71

AUTHORS: Kropacheva, Ye. N., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Kulakova, M. N.

TITLE: Oxidoreduction Systems as Stimulants in the Radical Processes (Oksilitel'novosstanovitel'nyye sistemy dlya initsiirovaniya radikal'nykh sistem).
IX. Mechanism and Actual Efficiency of Polyamine Systems in the Polymerization Process (IX. Mekhanizm i effektivnost' deystviya poliaminnykh sistem v protsesse polimerizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 565-575 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Concerning the effective mechanism all known oxidoreduction systems which are applied as stimulants in the radical processes may be divided into two types. The first one, which is the most wide-spread, consists of systems which act under the participation of metals of variable valency. The reaction in these systems always leads to the formation of a radical:

$$Me^{n} + BX \rightarrow Me^{n+1} + B\cdot + X^{-}$$

$$Me^{n+1} + AH \rightarrow Me^{n} + A\cdot + H^{+}$$, where BX denotes the oxidizing and AH the reducing agent. The second type consists of systems in which

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Oxidoreduction Systems as Stimulants in the Radical Processes. IX. Mechanism and Actual Efficiency of Polyamine Systems in the Polymerization Process

the oxidoreduction reaction leads to the formation of two radicals, e.g.:

$$ROOH + AH \rightarrow RO\cdot + H_2O + A\cdot$$

$$SO_2 + C_6H_2Cl_3SH \rightarrow (\cdot SO_2H) + C_6H_2Cl_3S\cdot$$

In both types of systems the free radicals form directly in the stage of oxidoreduction reaction. The systems in which hydrogen peroxides and polyethylene polyamines participate belong, according to the present investigation, to a new type of system which is characterized by the fact that the oxidoreduction reaction leads to the formation of a new intermediate product which is thermally unstable and decomposes into radicals, i.e. at lower temperature than is the case with hydrogen peroxide. In spite of the fact that polyamine systems are very often employed for the stimulation of polymerization at low temperatures, the mechanism of its actual efficiency has not yet been explained. The detailed results of this investigation of the composition of the reaction products of the corresponding hydrogen oxide with polyamines made it possible to explain